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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



ACK'D BY  
*[Signature]*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1963.

Health Area Office,  
Launceston,  
Cornwall.

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON

Members of the Public Health Committee: 1963 .

T.PICKARD, M.B.E. (Chairman)  
S.LUCAS (Vice-Chairman)

N.H.ABBOTT (deceased 8th Oct.1963)	T.E.NICHOLLS
B.A.BURROW	B.PEPPER
E.H.CHADD	R.S.ROGERS
Mrs.H.M.EDGEELL	J.F.R.SANDERSON (from 11th Nov.1963)
A.C.HEARD	Mrs.W.F.SAUNDERS
D.C.F.McCABE	A.A.SEYMOUR
T.J.McMAHON	Mrs.C.R.WARD
D.K.MEDLAND	L.D.WILKES
	R.J.WOOLACOTT

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of : Medical Officer of Health :  
Stratton Rural District Council  
Launceston Rural District Council  
Camelford Rural District Council  
Launceston Borough Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer, Cornwall County Council

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

P.DURSTON, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

J.M.V.SMITH, Cert. R.S.H.



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,294
Population	4,940
No. of separate dwellings occupied	1,932
Rateable value 1963	£191,288
Product of ld. rate	£771

	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 estimated population
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	47	26	21	9.716
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Deaths (all causes)</u>	91	50	41	18.42

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	}	N I L
Other Puerperal Causes		

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

N I L

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	4	6	10
Measles (all ages)	-	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)-	-	-	-



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON.

Madam Chairman, Mrs. Saunders and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1963.

The vital statistics show that the number of deaths was the same as for the previous year, but that the number of births fell by 27. The adverse balance of deaths over births was thus increased. Heart disease, cancer, and vascular lesions of the nervous system headed the list of causes of death. No stillbirths and no infant deaths were recorded.

The estimated mid-year population was unchanged at 4940. The publication of the full county report for the 1961 census shows that the enumerated population then was 5124, a decrease of 100 compared with the 1951 figure. This fall may not appear to be very great, but it is a situation which cannot be viewed with complacency. The district understandably attracts elderly and retired people, who are a valued section of the community, but who cannot contribute as a rule to an increase in its future numbers. There is a continued deficit in births, and a movement away from the district on the part of young people in search of forms of training and employment not available here. This lack, in its turn, militates against the replacement from elsewhere, in sufficient numbers, of the reproductive section of the population. Poor communications, lack of raw materials and other factors appear to offer little hope of an improvement in the position.

Once again, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was low. No cases of diphtheria and none of poliomyelitis were notified. The use of the oral poliomyelitis vaccine almost entirely replaced vaccination by injection during the year.

In connection with the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements for the district, the Council agreed to further investigations into the submarine pipeline scheme following the report of their consulting engineers. The freezing weather in the early part of the year put the Council's water undertaking to a severe test and pointed out one of the disadvantages of an open aqueduct.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into operation on 1st October. Their requirements so increased the amount of time needed for inspection that the decision was taken to advertise for an additional public health inspector.



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I must express my thanks to Mr. Durston, the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector, for the valuable assistance he has given in all aspects of our work and in the preparation of this report. The Council's other Departments have continued their willing co-operation. I am grateful to the General Practitioners of the District for their continued co-operation.

Once again, it is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have received from the Council and, in particular, from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health



## Natural and Social Conditions

Area (in acres) 4,294. The Urban District of Bude/Stratton is partly a health and seaside resort and partly agricultural in character. It is bounded at its western extremity by the Atlantic Ocean, the coast-line in this particular part of north Cornwall running almost due north and south.

Whilst the hinterland is undulating and hilly in character, contour heights seldom rise above 500 feet and this no doubt is in part the explanation for the exceedingly moderate rainfall figures (average annual rainfall for 20 years 33.74"), which in view of exposure to the prevailing south westerly winds, might be expected to be considerably higher.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1963 to be 4,940, the same as the previous year. In 1963 there were 48 births and 91 deaths, 43 more deaths than births.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 91, the same as in 1962. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 18.42, the same as the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1959	85	36	49	16.28
1960	90	37	53	17.20
1961	85	44	41	17.31
1962	91	38	53	18.42
1963	91	50	41	18.42

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.66 for this District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 12.157 which may be compared with that of 12.2 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 48 compared with 75 in 1962. The rate per thousand of the population is 9.716. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.25) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 12.145 for this District compared with 18.2 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was no stillbirth during 1963.



Illegitimate Births - There was one illegitimate birth assigned to the District during the year, compared with six in 1962. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 2.08 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality - There was no infant death in 1963.

N.B. Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to another, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.



MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	6	10
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	6	9
18. Coronary disease, angina	12	2	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart disease	12	9	21
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2	4
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	2	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	-	-	-
35. Suicide	2	3	5
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
	50	41	91





## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

### General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district, and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

### County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
  - (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
  - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and, with special training in the care of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
  - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A fortnightly Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Castle, Bude.
  - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic held at the Castle, Bude.
  - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
  - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
  - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilising sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.



(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the home treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.

- (j) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local Education Authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils  
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils  
Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils  
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education  
Treatment Clinic at the Castle, Bude:  
Dental Clinics every second Thursday  
Child Guidance, by arrangement at Launceston Child Guidance Clinic.  
Speech Therapy - by appointment each Thursday

- III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the District works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the Area.

Stratton Cottage Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.



An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Castle, Bude and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Dawfield Hospital, Holsworthy. The Chest Clinic is held at Stratton Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Castle, Bude. A Specialist Ante-Natal Clinic is held in Launceston each week.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Exeter and Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES. The only major change to be reported in this field is that the Council took over the Widemouth Bay Water Company's undertaking in August, 1963. This action was taken at the request of the Company, following the death of the principal shareholder who had operated the scheme. Subsequent improvements to the supply and distribution systems resulted in a better service to the Widemouth Bay area during the season, without detriment to the Urban District's supply, and the Council's engineer and his staff deserve full credit for this.

With regard to the Inch's Shop water main extension, the Council engaged the services of consulting engineers to prepare a detailed scheme. The final report had not been received by the end of the year, as the extensive investigations necessary were still being actively pursued.

The severe weather at the beginning of 1963 put a considerable strain on the Council's undertaking, and the supply was maintained only by efforts of truly epic proportions on the part of the Council's Engineer and his staff. Apart from this, the supply position throughout the year was satisfactory. Although the rainfall figure for the year was something below average (30.55"), the summer was relatively wet, the figures for June, July and August being 2.36", 2.57" and 3.65" respectively, as compared with 0.46", 3.02" and 2.30" respectively for the same months of 1962, which itself had a wetter than average summer. This meant that the level of the main supply at Tamar Lake never fell seriously below winter level, and an adequate supply was available at all times.

Owing to the pressure of other work, it was not possible to maintain the practice of regular bacteriological sampling of the supplies, but those samples which were taken were invariably placed in Class I (no organisms present) of the Ministry of Health classification for piped water supplies.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are no changes to report in the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements of the District, but, in February of the year under review, the Council considered the preliminary report of the consultant engineers upon the shortcomings of the existing systems, and the two alternative suggested measures to overcome these. The Council, for practical and economic reasons, favoured the scheme which involved the laying of a submarine pipe-line, to discharge sewage well out at sea, and instructions were given to the consultants to carry out the necessary marine and land surveys. A detailed report by the consultants on the surveys was considered by the Council in November. From the report, it was clear that it would not be possible to lay the submarine pipe-line from the point of discharge of the existing outfall, as the Council had hoped. The consultants stated that the survey had shown that the only suitable point was in the vicinity of Crooklets, some half-mile







north of the present outfall, which would necessitate pumping a large part of the sewage. Before committing themselves entirely to recommending this scheme, provisionally estimated to cost £120,000, the consultants advised an additional survey, to which the Council agreed.

By reason of the facts given above, no progress has been made with the important work of improving the sewage disposal works at Stratton. These works, in spite of temporary improvements carried out two years ago, give an unsatisfactory effluent, as has been pointed out to the Council in reports, and also by the Council's Engineer, and by the officers of the Cornwall River Board. In view of the time required for the preparation of the major scheme of improvement, it would appear that the Council might find it necessary in the near future, to undertake a further temporary, but more effective, scheme for the improvement of the Stratton works.

The position in the Poundfield/Stamford Hill area has been mentioned in previous reports, and has, in fact, become not a hardy annual, but a perennial. Here many of the existing properties discharge to septic tanks, and, in the development which continues, further private sewage disposal arrangements of this nature are being added. This is an unsatisfactory position in an area which is rapidly becoming more urban in character, and already some minor nuisances have arisen. As the sewerage of the Poundfield Close estate has been completed, it would be a relatively simple matter to extend the sewerage from the termination of the sewer for this estate in a northerly direction across the fields below Stamford Hill to pick up most of the unsewered properties in this area. This necessary improvement should not be much longer deferred.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council has retained the services of the trained Rodent Operator, who is engaged for most of the year on a four day week, and at busy periods for a five day week. In view of the reduction in man-hours, it has not been possible to maintain the degree of survey work which was formerly carried out. This is to be regretted, since surveys are extremely important in the work of rodent control, as they prevent the establishment of major infestations before treatments are given. This lack of survey work has been all too obvious when treating business and agricultural properties, as well as the Council's own properties, in the sizes of infestations encountered.

The sewers of the District have been given their annual treatments, and the degree of infestation remains relatively small. In addition, some "block treatments", that is, the treatment of contiguous drains and sewers with a particular property, have been carried out.



MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are at present in the District the following licensed sites :-

- (a) A small holiday site for 4 caravans, and for tented accommodation at Bush.
- (b) A holiday site for 30 caravans and 75 tents at Lynstone Farm.
- (c) A Residential site for 15 caravans at Maer Farm.
- (d) A holiday site for 185 caravans, and for tented accommodation at Grenville Gate.

Of these sites, all but the first are provided with flush sanitation and main water supply. As the first is very small, and in a comparatively isolated area, the existing chemical closets were considered sufficient. All of the other sites now comply with the Ministry's Model Standards.

The co-operation of the operators of licensed sites has been readily forthcoming in maintaining standards of cleanliness and compliance with the other required standards. Operators have arrangements whereby their combustible refuse is burned on the site, the remainder of the refuse being collected by the Council's refuse lorry at the times of collection normal to the areas of the respective sites.

During the season, some casual camping occurred on such places as roadside verges, but did not assume very large proportions, and no serious nuisances occurred. This would seem to suggest that the present facilities for campers in the District are approximately equal to the demand for such facilities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cornwall County Council control most of the roads in the District, but the work of street cleansing is carried out mainly by the staff of the Urban District Council.

The method of disposal by controlled tipping has continued, and the present tip at Tiscott Wood appears to have ample capacity for some time to come. The use of partial incineration has again been found useful in the reduction of combustible refuse. The incinerator is sited on the Council's property at the Wharf, Bude.

The Council's refuse collection vehicle, of the compression type, acquired in 1962, while effecting to some extent a saving in refuse collection costs, did not do so quite to the extent which had been hoped, but the dustless loading is a considerable advantage over the old method of open side loading.



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Section 47 - No action

Section 50 - No action

HOUSING

During the year, no Council houses were built. This was due in part to the high cost of building in the District, and in part to the Council's view that present-day economic rents would be beyond the means of most prospective tenants, in an area where the level of wages is well below the national average.

The slum problem is not a serious one numerically in the District, most unfit properties being dealt with individually when existing Council accommodation becomes available for re-housing the tenants. During the past few years, the position has also been eased by the improvement of many of the older houses either privately, or by means of standard grants, and undoubtedly the rate of improvement would increase if the Council were to consider applications for discretionary grants. The situation would be further helped if the Council were to provide a limited number of houses for rehousing tenants in unfit properties.

The number of private houses erected during the year again showed a slight fall over the previous year, but there was an increase in the number being erected at the end of the year. Comparative figures are :-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Houses completed during the year	12	13
Houses in course of erection at the end of the year	11	8

This rate of private building is disappointing and appears to be due mainly to the inability of comparatively small local firms to face the considerable initial capital outlay necessary to develop relatively large sites. The revision of the Town Development Map by the Planning Authority, leaving only such sites scheduled for residential development, has produced this situation. In effect, the only private building taking place has occurred as infilling in existing developed areas. The Council's plan for acquiring land, developing the services, and selling building plots to private individuals, is the expression of its concern over this position.





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises and Clean Food

The number and types of premises in the District are :-

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Restaurants and hotel kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice-cream dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Boarding houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
School canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections of registered food premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
No. of inspections of other food premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Owing to the pressure of other work, it was unfortunately not possible to carry out as many visits of inspections and advice to food premises as in the previous year. The District is fortunate in that most management staffs are very conscious of their duty to maintain hygienic standards, and although the seasonal nature of the trade presents very real staffing difficulties, the general standard is high, and in no case has any formal action by the Department been necessary.

Meat Inspection.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force on 1st October. These Regulations impose upon local authorities the duty of inspecting all meat slaughtered within their areas, previous legislation having been permissive in this respect. They also empower local authorities to charge the operators of slaughterhouses for inspection, in accordance with a limiting scale. Under the Regulations, inspectors are required, as far as possible, to be present at the time of slaughter, and to mark all meat passed as fit for human consumption with an identifying stamp. Inspectors are also required to carry out the inspection in accordance with a detailed schedule of examination, this having previously been left to the discretion and experience of the inspector.

Before the Regulations came into force, 100% inspection had been achieved by your inspector, to some degree at the expense of other work. The additional time required by the Regulations made it clear that one inspector could no longer carry out this work, in addition to his existing commitments and other duties foreshadowed by coming legislation, and the Council, in order to fulfil their obligations, advertised for an additional inspector in August. In doing so, they joined the queue for a scarce commodity, and no appointment had been made by the end of the year.





Whilst the total number of animals slaughtered during the year showed no increase over the previous year, the number of sheep, which do not require such a detailed inspection, was reduced; the number of cattle, calves and pigs, which require more detailed inspection, again showed an increase.

The total throughput for the year, as compared with 1962, was as follows :--

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Cattle other than cows ...	504	467
Cows ... ..	439	491
Calves ... ..	147	73
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	20,036	24,010
Pigs ... ..	14,240	10,777
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	35,366	35,818
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table V shows an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in cows, and in cattle other than cows. In each case, the animals were known reactors, sent in for slaughter by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In no case was tuberculosis found in an animal which was not a known reactor. In three of the cattle other than cows, the condition was found to be generalised, and the whole animal was condemned in each case. In the remaining cattle other than cows, and in the case of cows, the condition was localised, necessitating only the condemnation of the part or organ affected. The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs showed an increase over the previous year, but in no case was the condition generalised, and only the part or organ affected was condemned. This compares with two total condemnations in the previous year. The position with regard to diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis is that an increase was recorded in all types.

The incidence of infestation by cysticercus bovis showed a decrease in cattle other than cows, but an increase in cows. The overall figure was a reduction on the previous year's figure. In all cases the condition was localised, and the animals were committed to deep freeze treatment for 21 days locally.

#### Disposal of condemned meat and other foods.

Condemned meat, both from the slaughterhouse and butchers' shops, is removed by a contractor, who sterilises and processes it, and converts it into animal feeding stuffs.

Tinned and similar goods are taken to the Council's refuse tip and buried.



Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

There are 40 ice-cream dealers in the District whose premises are registered. Of these 32 retail the product, and 8 do not at the moment. There are no manufacturer-retailers in the District, all the ice-cream on retail sale being the products of the multiple manufacturers. On sampling, the wrapped variety has maintained a high standard throughout, but trouble has again been experienced with the bulk loose type. At the beginning of the season, many samples of this type of the product produced unsatisfactory results, necessitating inspection and advisory visits, and repetition of sampling. Ultimately, completely satisfactory results were obtained, once a satisfactory routine of handling and sterilisation of utensils had been established.

The number of samples of the product taken during the season was not quite as high as in previous years, although very nearly so. The overall picture of results of samples is not quite as satisfactory as for last season, but, in view of the fact that attention was concentrated on loose ice-cream which returned unsatisfactory results, can still be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. A table of these results is given below.

Summary of results of samples - 1963.

Provisional methylene blue test.

Result in Grade	one	-	69.47%
	two	-	14.71%
	three	-	10.29%
	four	-	5.53%



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Classified list of factories as at 31st December, 1963.

<u>Nature of employment</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power.</u>
1. Food manufacture	4	-
2. Wearing apparel		
(a) Boots and shoes	2	1
(b) Outfitting	1	-
3. Carpentry, joinery and saw mills	6	2
4. Garages, repair shops and engineers	12	-
5. Laundries	-	-
6. Monumental masons	1	-
7. Gas works	1	-
8. Plumbers	-	2
9. Dairies	-	-
10. Photography	1	2
11. Printing works	1	-
12. Electrical engineers	1	2
13. Cabinet makers and upholsterers	-	2

Prescribed Particulars of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

Summary of Public Health Inspector's Inspections, etc.

This is shown in Table IV, page 21



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER  
DISEASES

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Relapsing fever, Plague, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute primary pneumonia, Acute influenzal pneumonia, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute encephalitis, Meningococcal infection, Anthrax and Food Poisoning.

In cases of infectious disease, preliminary investigations are carried out by the Public Health Inspector, when advice is given regarding current disinfection, segregation of contacts, etc. Terminal disinfection, when necessary, is carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox - No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 16 primary vaccinations and 16 re-vaccinations were carried out.

This total of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations is in marked contrast to the figures for 1962, when 241 primary and 365 re-vaccinations were carried out. The occurrence of smallpox outbreaks in England and Wales during 1962 was a powerful stimulus to vaccination, but the public memory, always short, showed a remarkably rapid lapse in this respect when the outbreaks were over.

With regard to primary infant vaccinations, however, the number may have been affected by the new practice, advised by the Ministry of Health, of performing this vaccination between the age of one and two years, and not in the first few months of life, as was formerly the case.

Diphtheria - No case was notified during the year, in which 74 children received a complete course of primary immunisation against the disease, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances.

Measles - 9 cases of this infection were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough - No cases were notified in 1963.

Scarlet fever - One case of this infection was notified in July.

Poliomyelitis - No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

During the year, 623 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination. A large proportion of them were children of pre-school and primary school age, previously vaccinated by injection, who took advantage of a booster course of oral vaccination offered by the County Council to this especially susceptible age-group because of the enhanced protection conferred by the oral vaccine.





Puerperal Pyrexia - This is defined as any feverish condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage. One case was notified during the year.

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified during 1963

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.62	15	1	6	-
No. of cases notified during the year	-	-	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	2	-	-	-
Cases removed	3	-	3	-
<hr/>				
Total on Register 31.12.63	14	1	3	-
<hr/>				

B.C.G. Vaccination continues to be offered to all susceptible contacts of known cases, most of whom avail themselves of this protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school leavers was continued by the County Council during the year, again with a good response.

#### OTHER DISEASES

##### Cancer of the Lung.

During 1963, there were four male and six female deaths from all forms of cancer. Of these, the deaths of two males were due to cancer of the lung. The total of deaths from this cause in the Urban District since 1949 is now 21 male and seven female deaths. During the same period, there have been 83 male and 95 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

At the beginning of the present year, the U.S. Public Health Service published its report on smoking and health. This substantially agrees with the conclusions of reports previously published in this country. The report concludes that the situation is "a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action." This statement applies with equal force to the position in this country. The issue of anti-smoking posters and leaflets, no matter how effective they may be in themselves, is of trifling preventive value in the face of the expert and subtle use of modern advertising on television and in the press by the tobacco manufacturers. The extensive employment of the same media, with at least equal skill and subtlety, is surely the minimum requirement in achieving effective anti-smoking propaganda.



TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths - 1963.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pul.		Other		Pul.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for Previous Years

Year	Population (estimated)	Births		Deaths			
		Number	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1959	5,220	63	12.07	-	-	85	16.28
1960	5,230	72	13.76	2	27.77	90	17.20
1961	4,910	66	13.44	1	15.15	85	17.31
1962	4,940	75	15.18	-	-	91	18.42
1963	4,940	48	18.42	-	-	91	18.42

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	9
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	1	11



TABLE IV

Summary of Public Health Inspector's Inspections.

Description of premises	No. of visits	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied
Bakehouses	5	1	1
Dairies	5	2	2
Food preparation premises	278	15	15
Factories	43	2	2
Housing	87	14	14
Butchers	197	7	7
Shops	54	-	-
Water supplies	12	7	7
Verminous premises	1	1	1
Pests destruction	49	-	-

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year

Overcrowding	-	Refuse receptacles	91
Keeping of animals	5	Camping sites	7
Sanitary accommodation		Yard paving	2
(a) insufficient	-	Dampness	5
(b) defective	3	Roofs and R.W.pipes	-
Drainage		Floors	3
(a) reconstructed	-	Walls and ceilings	-
(b) repaired	10	Windows and ventilation	14
(c) cleansed	21	Water supplies	2
Cesspools			
(a) abolished	2		
(b) repaired	5		

Total visits of all kinds made by the  
Public Health Inspector during the year.....1734



TABLE V

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
. killed	504	439	147	20,036	14,240	-
. inspected	504	439	147	20,036	14,240	-
<u>1 diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	30	11	144	43	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	82	1	708	453	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.	3.17%	25.51%	8.16%	4.25%	3.48%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	3	-	-	166	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.40%	1.37%	-	-	1.17%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-





APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the  
Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	15	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	23	-	-
ii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises)	4	5	-	-
Total	41	43	-	-



2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII of the ActOutwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

N I L

